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THE

Additionall Rules

IN THE

OXFORD

GRAMMAR

CONSTRUED.

By *JOHN TWELLS.*

For the use of his Free-School at *Newark* upon *Trent.*

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De Generibus *of the Gender* Nominum *of Nouns.*

RULE I.

Of common nouns which appertain to either or both Sexes. Vox a word, quâ whereby mas the male kind exprimitur is expressed, fert id genus is of the masculine gender: vel or quâ whereby femina the female kind exprimitur is expressed, fert id genus is of the feminine gender. Vox a word notans denoting utrumque sexum both kindes habetur is accounted communis common

RULE II.

Of nouns adjective.

Adjectum nomen the adjective whether noune pronoun or participle vendicat challenges sibi to it selfe omne genus every gender: sed but genus id that gender variatur is changed juxta varios fines according to the severall terminations of the adjective.

RULE III.

Vox generalis the generall word dat legem imposes a gender positis upon words contained infra se under it: etiam also significatum the signification sæpe concedit doth often give place fini to the termination.

RULE IIII.

Of the noun As and it's parts and compounds.

As a pound weight est is mas masculine & sua turba and so are it's parts and compounds

si demas if you except Uncia an Ounce.

RULE V.

Of the names of Winds, Rivers, and Mountaines.

Propria vox the proper Names Venti of Winds, fluvii of rivers, & and fere generally montis of mountains est is mas of the masculine gender.

RULE VI.

Of names of Citys, Countreys Ships and Islands.

Insula let the proper name of an Island, item also Navis of a Ship, Regio of a Countrey, Urbs of a City sunto be muliebria feminines.

RULE VII.

Of the names of Trees.

Arbor the names of Trees hæc are of the feminine gender. Ster names of Trees ending in ster, spinus a Slo-tree, Dumus a Brier, mas are masculines: Rubus a Bramble est is dubium doubtful but rather masculine: Um names of Trees in um, robur an Oak, acer a maple, què and suber a Cork, que and siler an osier hoc are of the neuter gender.

RULE VIII.

Of Invariable nouns.

Putes

Putes account non variata invariable * nouns & pôsta whatsoever are put pro nomine instead of a noun substantive nentra neuters.

* Names of letters, as A, B, C, are sometimes feminine, as respecting the general word Litera.

RULE IX.

Of nouns in A and E.

Nomina nouns in a ending in a vel in e ending in e primæ of the first declension muliebria are feminines; Ternæ of the third declension neutra are neuters. Planeta a Planet, cometa a comet hic are masculines: sed but Pascha the passover, or the Feast of Easter dat hoc is neuter.

RULE X

Of Nouns in O.

Nomen a noun in O ending o mas is masculine & and harpago a well-dragg dat hic is of the masculine gender: at but caro Flesh grando hail hæc are of the feminine gender. & cætera the rest in do go, ending in do and go, queis syllaba tertia surgit which have more than two syllables, & and verbale nouns derived from either nouns or verbs in io ending in io. Pugio a dagger mas is masculine, numerale nouns of number in io mas are of the masculine gender.

RULE XI.

Of nouns in M, C, L, T.

M, C, L, T, nouns ending in those four consonants, neutrum are of the neuter gender: Sal Salt dubium is both masculine and neuter. Que and Sol the Sun virile is masculine.

RULE XI.

Of nouns in N.

Nomen a noun in n ending in n est mas is of the masculine gender. Icon an image, Sindon fine Linen mulierum are of the feminine gender. Men nouns ending in men hoc are neuters, & and hæc tria these three gluten glue, & and unguen an ointment, & and inguen the groin.

RULE XIII.

Of nouns in ar Ar and Ur.

Nomen a noun in Ar ending in ar, vel or in Ur ending in ur est is neutrum of the neuter gender, excipe except unum this one noune † Furfur bran.

† *Furfur in the singular is of the neuter gender according to Scioppius. vid. Grammaticam Philosophicam.* p. 127.

RULE XIV.

Of nouns in Er.

Er mas nouns ending in er are masculines: at but Linter a Sculler dat hæc is of the feminine gender. Spinter a clasp, que and ver the spring, cadaver a Carkass, uber an

an udder, iter a journey, nomina the names fructus of fruit & and plantarum of plants ending in er dant hoc are neuters.

RULE XV.

Of Nouns in Or.

Or nouns in or mas are masculines. Arbor a Tree hæc is feminine. Cor a Heart, æquor the calme sea, marmor marble, que and ador pure wheat hoc are neuters.

RULE XVI.

Of nouns in As.

As nouns in as primæ of the first declension hic are masculine: Ternæ of the third declension hæc are feminines. Vas a vessel hoc is of the neuter gender, at but as antis nouns in as which make the genitive in antis dat hic are of the masculine gender.

RULE XVII.

Of nouns in Es

Es nouns ending in es fæmineum are feminines: que and dies a day dubium is † doubtful, at but æs æris brass dat hoc is neuter. Poples the ham of the leg, limes a bound, stipes a stock of a tree, fomes fewel, que and paries the wall of an House, pes a foot, palmes a tendrel, trames a croſs-way, termes a bough plucked off the tree

† *Dies a day in the Singular is rather feminine; in the plural it is masculine.*

with the fruit on it, cum with gurgite a gulf, cespes a turf, que and Græca latin nounes in Es from Greek Nouns in es with an eta in the last syllable, seu whether fuerint they shall be nomina nouns primæ of the first declension seu or ternæ of the third hic are of the masculine gender.

RULE XVIII.

Of nouns in Is.

†Is nouns ending in is femineum are feminins. Sed but nis if a noun have an N in the last syllable before is, est it is mas masculine. Junge to nouns in Nis add orbis a round thing, & and axis an axle-tree, callis a path, caulis a stalk, follis a pair of bellowes, collis a little hill, mensis a mouth, & and ensis a Sword, cassis [or rather hi casses] a hunters net fascis a fagot, torris a burning firebrand, sentis a thorn, piscis a fish, & and unguis the nail of ones Hand, sic so fustis a club, sanguis blood, pollis fine flower, vepris a bramble, que and cucumis a coucumber, junge joyn lapis a stone, pulvis dust, sic so vectis a barr, postis a post, aqualis a waterpot.

*To this rule in[s] are referred Greek nouns ending in[ys] as hæc chelys a Tortoise-shell hæc chlamys a Soldiers coat.

RULE XIX.

Of doubtful nouns in Is.

Hæc these nouns finis an end, torquis a chain, que and clunis a buttock, que and scrobis a ditch

ditch, sunt are dubia of the doubtful gender.

RULE XX.

Of nouns in Os.

Os nouns in os mas are masculine Cos a whetstone, Dos a Dowry, hæc are feminines. Epos an heroick verse or pöem, & and os ossis a bone & os oris a mouth hoc are neuters.

RULE XXI.

Of Nouns in Us of the second and fourth declension.

Us Nouns ending in us quartæ of the fourth declension sæpius very often mas est are masculines, que and us Nouns ending in us secundæ of the second declension sæpius very often mas est are masculines. Græcum Latin Nouns in us derived from Greek words potius fæmineum est are more often feminine then masculines, ut & as also ista Latinis these Latin Nouns are feminines, Porticus a Porch or Gallery, alvus a panch. Humus the Ground, colus a distaff, & and Domus an House, idus the ides of a month, que and acus a needle, carbasus fine Linnen and tribus a tribe & and vannus a Fan to winnow corn with, que and Ficus a Fig or Figtree, que and Manus a Hand. Grossus a green fig, specus a den, & and penus provision for a family, atque and † faselus a galliot dant hic & hæc are of the doubtful gender. virus poyson, pelagus the sea, hoc are neuters. Vulgus the common People modo one while

† *Faselus a galliot is oftner masc: than fem: but when it*

signifies a kind of pulse one cã scarce find it feminine.

while neutrum is neuter, modo another while mas is masculine.

RULE XXII.

Of Nouns in us of the third declension.

Us Nouns in us ternæ of the third declension neutrum are neuters. Us utis, & untis & udis Nouns in us that have utis and untis and udis in their genitives hæc are of the feminine gender. Tellus the Earth hæc is feminine. sed but esto let Nouns be virile masculines, pus ending in † pûs, podis whose genitives end in podis â pous from the greek Noun pous signifying a foot.

†*Lagopus* as well when it signifies a bird as an herb is of the fem. gender.

RULE XXIII.

Of Laus and Fraus and Nouns which have a consonant before S.

Impurum S Nouns that have a consonant before S in the end femineum are feminines. Et and Laus Praise, fraus deceit sunt are muliebria feminines Mons a mountain, pons a bridge, fons a fountaine dens a tooth, rudens a cable, que and hydrops a dropsie, que and chalybs steel, hic are masculines. Sed but stirps the stock of a tree, scrobs a dike & and adeps fatness, usurpantur are used genere utroque in both genders.

RULE XXIV.

Of Nouns in X.

X

X Nouns ending in X fæmineum are femi-, nines. fornix an arch ſpadix the branch of a Date træ, que and grex a flock, que and ca- lix a cup, atque and calyx the cup of a flower varix a crooked vein in the leg urpix a harrow & and diſſyllaba Nouns of two ſyllables ax ex ending in ax or ex hic are maſculine; at but carex ſedge, fornax a fornace, forfex a pair of ſheeres, femineum are feminines. Tradux a graft cut off from one træ and removed to ano- ther, atque ſilex a flint ſtone, dubium are doubt- fulls. Sed but pumex a pumice ſtone, calx a hæl, cortex bark, imbrex a gutter-tile ſed po- tius maſcula are doubtful, but rather maſcu- lines; at but onyx a Jewel like a mans nail; ſandyx a kind of purple colour mulierum are doubtful but rather feminines.

RULE XXV.

Of Epiceen Nouns.

Dicta thoſe nouns that are called Epicœna, Epiceens plerumque for the moſt part ſequuntur do follow genus the gender finis of their termina- tion. Phœnix a Bird ſo called, bombyx a Silk worm, glis a dormouſe, turtur a turtle, vultur a ravenous bird called a vulter, que and oryx a kind of African Goat commonly called an Munce, mus a mouſe, lepus a hare, & and ver- mis a Worme, mugil a mullet, delphis a dol- phin, que and Salar a young Salmon, hic are declined with the article hic. Alcyon a Kings- Fiſher, & and halex a herring, hæc are declined with the Article hæc, quibus adde Lagopus to

which

which joyn Lagopus a bird called the white partridge, aedon a nightingale, hæc these nouns limax a snaile, *cenchris a venomous Serpent and a Kastrell, sunt dubia are declined with hic and hæc. Sed but videbis you shall see ista these nouns grus a crane, perdix a partridge, serpens a serpent, lynx a spotted beast, talpa a mole, & and dama a buck or doe, sæpius feminea declined with the article hæc oftner than hic, at but anguis a snake potius is rather mas declined with the article hic than hæc, que and palumbes a ring dove potius is rather mas declined with the article hic than hæc.

* *hic cenchris hujus cenchris* a serpent. *Hæc cenchris hujus cenchridis* a stannel or kastrel.

RULE XXVI.

Of proper names of Gods goddesses, Men and Women.

Propria vox the proper names Divi of Gods est hic are of the masculine gender, que and esto propria vox viri let the proper names of Men be hic masculines, propria vox the proper names divæ of goddesses est hæc are of the feminine gender, que and esto propria vox viræ let the proper names of Women be hæc of the feminine gender; Cur Why so? generale nomen the general or universal Nouns Deus, vir, dea mulier subest are understood, nullum genus [supple est] istis those proper names are of no gender.

Propria Divi vox est hic, hic estoviríque,
Propria divæ vox est hæc, hæc esto viræque,
Cur? Generale subest nomen; nullum genus istis.

Prima

Prima Conjugatio
The first Conjugation.

Verba verbs primæ Conjugationis of the first conjugation habent have [avi] in præterito in their preterperfect tenses, [atum] in supino in their Supines, ut as

Amo to love, amavi, amatum, amare.
Adamo to love one dearly, avi, atum, are,
Creo to create, creavi, creatum creare.
Recreo to recreate avi, atum, are.
Damno to condemn, damnavi, damnatum, are.
Condemno to condem, avi, atum, are,
Nuntio to shew nuntiavi, atum are.
Pronuntio to pronounce, avai, tum, are.
Cœno to sup cœnavi cœnatum, are.
Meditor to meditate, meditatus sum, ari.

Excipiuntur these are excepted.

Do to give, dedi, datum, dare.
Circundo to compasse about, circundedi, datum, dare.
Sic so pessundo to overthrow, satisdo to put in sufficient surety for performance of covenants, venundo to sell.
Sto to stand, steti, statum, stare.
Asto to stand to, astiti, astitum, astare.
Disto to differ, distiti, parum usitatum not in use, distare.
Præsto to performe, iti, itum; vel or, atum are.
Sic so consto to stand firm, insto to be earnest with one,
obsto to stand against, resto to remain, substo to stand still.

Juvo.

Juvo to help, juvi jutum, parum usitatum not in use, are.

Adjuvo to aid adjuvi, tum, are.

Lavo to wash, lavi, lotum, lautum, & and lavatum, are.

Relavo to wash over againe, relotum relavare.

Póto to drink, tavi, atum, veli, potum, are.

Compoto to drink together, avi, atum; sic so perpoto to drink continually.

Epoto to drink up all, epotavi, epotum epotare.

Sono to sound, sonui, sonitum, sonare.

Assono to answer by sound like an Eccho, ui, itum, are &c. and the rest.

Cubo to lie down, cubui cubitum, cubare.

Accubo to sit nigh, ui, itum are, & and cætera the rest.

Domo to tame, domui domitum, domare.

Edomo to make tame, ui, itum, are; Sic so perdomo to tame throughly.

Tono to Thunder, tonui, tonitum, tonare.

Intono to make a rumbling, ui, itum, are.

Veto to forbid, vetui, vetitum, vetare.

Crepo to make a noise, crepitum crepare.

Concrepo to rustle, ui, tum are; Sic so recrepo to sound againe.

Increpo to rattle, ui, avi, rariùs very seldom, itum are.

Discrepo to differ, ui, sæpius very often avi, itum & and atum, are.

Mico to shine, micui, sine supino without supines, micare.

Emico to shine forth ui olim formerly Avi, are.

Intermico to shine among ui, are, sic so promico to appear at a distance.

Dimico

Dimico to fight, aliquando ſometimes ui, ſed but ſepius more often avi, atum are.

Plico to fold (plicui, itum, & and avi atum) plicare.

Applico to apply, avi atum, ui itum, are Sic ſo complico to fold up, explico to unfold, implico to fold in.

Duplico to double, avi, atum, are; Sic ſo triplico to treble.

Multiplico to multiply & and cætera the reſt compoſita compounded cum nomine with a Noun.

Item alſo replico to fold back, & and ſupplico to entreate humbly.

Frico to rub, fricui, frictum, fricare.

Affrico to rub againſt, ui, ctum, are, & cætera and the reſt.

Seco to cut, ſecui, ſectum, ſecare.

Diſſeco to cut in pieces, ui, ctum, are, & cætera and the reſt.

Neco to ſlay, necavi, necatum necare.

Eneco to kill, ui, ctum, avi atum, are.

Interneco to put all to the Sword, avi, ui, ctū are.

Nexo to knit, ſine præterito & ſupino without preterperfect tenſe and ſupines.

Labo to fall, ſine præterito & ſupino without preterperfect tenſe and ſupine are.

Secunda Conjugatio

The ſecond Conjugation.

Verba Verbs ſecundæ Conjugationis of the ſecond

ſecond Conjugation habent have [ui] in præterito in their præterperfect tenſes [itum] in ſupino in their ſupines; ut as,

Habeo to have, habui, itum, ere.
Poſthabeo to ſet leſs by, ui, itum, ere.
Debeo to owe, debui, itum, ere
Adhibeo to uſe, ui, itum, ere, Sic ſo cætera Compoſita the reſt of the compounds.

Arceo to drive away, arcui, (arcitum parum uſitatum, not in uſe) ere.

Coerceo to reſtrain, ui, itum ere; Sic ſo exerceo to exerciſe.

Vereor to reverence. veritus ſum vereri.

Plurima neutra very many neuters in [ui] having their perterperfect tenſes ending in [ui] ſecundæ [ſupple Conjugationis] of the ſecond Conjugation carent want Supinis Supines; ut as, rubeo to be red, horreo to tremble for fear & cætera and the reſt. Item alſo activum timeo the active timeo to fear.

Tamen yet ſequentia they that follow ſunt are regularia according to Rule.

Taceo to hold his peace, tacui, itum, ere
Conticeo to kæp ſilence, ui, ſine ſupino without ſupines; ſic ſo obticeo to hold his peace for ſhame, reticeo to conceale.

Valeo to be able, valui valitum, valere.
Convaleo to recover, ui, itum, ere; Sic ſo cætera compoſita the reſt of the compounds.

Placeo to pleaſe, placui itum, ere.
Complaceo to be well liked, ui, itum, ere; Sic ſo perplaceo to content very much, beneplaceo to pleaſe well, Diſpliceo to diſpleaſe, diſplicui, itum, ere.

Careo

Careo to want, carui, caritum, carere.
Jaceo to lie, ui, itum, (unde from whence jaciturus) ere,
Páreo to make his appearance, parui, paritum, parere.
Appareo to appear, ui, itum, ere; Sic so compareo to appeare.
Noceo to hurt, nocui, nocitum, nocere.
Doleo to grieve, dolui, dolitum, dolere.
Condoleo to ake, ui, itum, ere. Sic so indoleo to be sorry.
Lateo to lie hid, latui, latitum, latere.
Deliteo to lurk, ui, sine supino without supines, ere
Caleo to be hot, calui, calere.
Incaleo to be hot within, ui, itum, ere.
Præbeo to afford, ui, itum, ere.
Mereo to deserve, merui, meritum, ere.
Etiam also meritus sum dicitur is said; sic so emereo vel or emereor to deserve or merit, promereo vel or promereor to oblige.
Liceo to be Lawful; to be prized, licui licitum licere.
Hæc vox this word habet hath significationem passivam a passive signification, & and é contra on the contrary.
Liceor to cheapen, licitus sum, eri, habet hath significationem activam an active signification.
Polliceor to promise, pollicitus sum, polliceri.
A communi regulâ from the common rule præteritorum of preterperfect tenses & and supinorum of supines excipiuntur are excepted desinentia verbs ending in

BEO.

Jubeo to bid, jussi, jussum, jubere.
Fide-jubeo to be surety for, ssi, ssum, ere.
Sorbeo to sup as one doth pottage, sorbui, sorptum, sorbere.
Absorbeo to swallow up, ui, ptum, ere.
Exorbeo to sup up, ui, ere; Sic so resorbeo to sup again.

CEO.

Doceo to teach, docui, doctum, docere.
Dedoceo to unteach, ui, ctum, ere; Sic so cætera composita the rest of the compounds.
Misceo to mingle, ui, stum, & and olim formerly xtum, ere.
Admisceo to mix, ui, stum, ere. Sic so cætera composita the rest of the compounds.
Mulceo to appease, mulsi, mulsum, (& and mulctum, Priscianus [supple inquit] saith Priscian)
Permulceo to sooth one up, si, sum, & and xi, ctum, ere.
Luceo to shine, luxi, sine supino without supines, lucere.
Polluceo to make ready a sumptuous banquet, xi, ctum, ere.
Eluceo to shine forth, xi, ere; Sic so cætera composita the rest of the compounds.

DEO.

Ardeo to burn, arsi, arsum, ardere.
Exardeo to be on fire, si, sum, ere; Sic so inardeo to grow more and more enflamed.
Rideo to laugh, risi, risum, ridere.
Arrideo to smile upon one, si, sum ere; Sic so cætera

tera composita the rest of the compounds.
Suadeo to advise, suasi, suasum, suadere.
Persuadeo to perswade, si, sum, ere; Sic so dissuadeo to advise the contrary.
Video to see, vidi visum, videre.
Invideo to envy, di, sum, ere; Sic so cætera composita the rest of the compounds.
Sedeo to sitt, sedi, sessum sedere. (ere.
Supersedeo to omitt the doing of a thing, di, sum,
Desideo to sit still, ere; Sic so dissideo to be at variance.
Assideo to sit by, edi, essum, ere; Sic so cætera composita the rest of the compounds.
Mordeo to bite, momordi, sum. ere.
Admordeo to bite sore, di, sum; Sic so cætera composita the rest of the compounds.
Spondeo to promise freely, spospondi, sponsum, ere.
Despondeo to betroth, despondi, sum, ere; Sic so respondeo to answer.
Tondeo to clip or shear, totondi, tonsum, tondere.
Detondeo to shear, detondi, tonsum ere.
Pendeo to hang, pependi, pensum, pendere.
Appendeo to hang over against any thing, appendi, sum, ere.
Strideo to crash, stridi, sine supino without supines, ere.
Prandeo to dine, prandi, pransum, ere.
Audeo to dare, ausus sum, more after the
Gaudeo to rejoyce, gavisus sum, form passivorū
Renideo to shine, & and of verbs passives
Medeor to heal, carent want præteritis preter-perfect-tenses.

GEO.

Mulgeo to milk, ſi, et and xi, ſum, et and ctum.
Emulgeo to milk out, emulſi, emulſum, ere.
Indulgeo to cocker, indulſi, indultum, ere.
Augeo to encreaſe, auxi, auctum, augere.
Adaugeo to augment, adauxi, ctum, ere.
Lúgeo to mourn, luxi, luxum, lugere.
Elugeo to leave off mourning, xi, ere; Sic ſo prolugeo to mourn beyond the uſuall time.
Tergeo to wipe, terſi, terſum, tergere.
Detergeo to wipe off, ſi, ſum, ere.
Fulgeo to ſhine, fulſi, ſine ſupino without ſupines, fulgere.
Affulgeo to ſhine upon, ſi, ere; Sic ſo effulgeo to ſhine forth; et cætera and the reſt.
Algeo to be very cold, ſi, ſine ſupino without ſupines, ere.
Turgeo to ſwell, turſi, ſine ſupino without ſupines ere.
Urgeo to preſs on, urſi, ſine ſupino without ſupines, ere.
Frigeo to be cold, frixi, ſine ſupino without ſupines, ere.
Perfrigeo to be throughly cold, perfrixi, ere; Sic ſo refrigeo to cool again.

LEO.

Deleo to blot out, delevi, tum, ere.
Fleo to weep, flevi, fletum, ere.
Defleo to bewail, evi, etum, ere; Sic ſo effleo to weep out.
Pleo to fill non eſt is not in uſu in uſe præterquam except in compoſitis in the compounds.

Impleo

Impleo to fill up, implevi, etum, ere; Sic so repleo to replenish, compleo to fulfill, & and cætera the rest.

Oleo to smel of, olui, (olitum,) ere.

Adoleo to burn incens, vel or adolesco to grow up, evi, ultum.

Exoleo to fade, vel or exolesco to leave growing, evi, etum.

Aboleo to destroy, vel or abolesco to be abolished, evi, itum.

Oboleo to smel of, obolui, obolitum.

Vix invenias one can scarce find inoleo to yeild no savour, sive or inolesco to grow up, redoleo to cast a sent, suboleo to savour a little, peroleo to smell very strong in perfecto in their præterperfectensles apud Classicos Scriptores in pure Authors, unde whereupon aliis videntur efferri some think they are made per evi in evi, aliis others per ui in ui rectiùs more truly.

Soleo to be accustomed, solitus sum, more passivorum like passives.

NEO.

Teneo to hold, tenui, tentum, tenere.

Abstineo to abstain, ui, entum, ere; Sic so contineo to contain & and cætera the rest, præter except attineo to hold, pertineo to reach to quæ which carent want supinis supines.

Neo to spin, nevi, netum, nere.

Maneo to tarry, mansi, mansum. ere.

Permaneo to abide, permansi, sum, ere.

Mineo to stand out, nui, ere, Lucretius [inquit] sa ith Lucretius.

Emineo to ſtand out, ui, ere; Sic ſo immineo to hang over head, & cætera and the reſt,

QUEO.

Torqueo to wreſt, torſi, tortum, ere.
Contorqueo to wind about, ſi, ſum, ere; Sic ſo detorqueo to turn aſide, et and cætera the reſt.

Liqueo to melt as wax doth, ui, parum uſitatum not in uſe.

Deliqueo to melt, ui; Sic ſo colliqueo to melt.

REO.

Hæreo to ſtick, hæſi, hæſum, ere.
Abhæreo to ſtick to, ſi, ſum, ere; Sic ſo inhæreo to ſtick faſt in, et and cætera the reſt.

Torreo to toſt, torrui, toſtum, ere.

Moereo to be ſorrowfull, mœſtus ſum, ere.

Reor to ſuppoſe, ratus ſum, reri.

Miſereor to pity, miſertus ſum, eri.

Glabreo to be ſmooth, non occurrit is not met with in præterito et ſupino in the preterperfect tenſe and ſupines.

SEO.

Cenſeo to ſuppoſe, cenſui, cenſum, ere.
Recenſeo to muſter, ui, ſum, ere; Sic ſo ſuccenſeo to be angry with one, ſed but recenſitus reteined penultima longâ with the laſt ſyllable ſave one long remanſit remained ab antiquo recenſire from the old infinitive recenſire pro for recenſere.

Denſeo to thicken, caret wants præterito et ſupino preterperfect tenſe and ſupines

TEO

TEO.

Pateo to ly open, patui, absque supino without supines, ere.
Fateor to confess fassus sum, eri.
Confiteor to acknowledg, confessus; Sic so profiteor to declare openly, at but diffiteor to deny caret wants præterito the preterfecttense.

VEO.

Moveo to move, movi, motum, ere.
Commoveo to move or stirr, ui, tum, ere; Sic so emoveo to put out of the place.
Foveo to kæp warm, fovi, fotum, ere.
Voveo to vow vovi, votum, vovere.
Devoveo to devote, ui, itum, ere.
Caveo to beware, cavi, cautum, cavere.
Faveo to bear good will to, favi, fautum, favere.
Paveo to be in a great fear and dread, pavi, sine supino without supines, pavere.
Expaveo to be soze afraid, expavi, expavere.
Ferveo to be hot, ferbui, fervere.
Deferveo to coole, deferbui, ere.
Connîveo to wink, ivi, & and connixi, sine supino without supines.
Langueo to languish, langui, sine supino without supines, ere.
Relangueo to be very fæble, ui, Claudianus [inquit] saith Claudian
Aveo to covet caret wanteth præterito the preterperfecttense, & and Supino the Supines, ere; Sic so & also flaveo to be yellow, ceveo to wag the tail, & and liveo to be black and blew.

EO after a Vowel.

Vieo to bind with twiggs, vievi, vietum, viere.

Cieo to move, civi, citum, ciere.
Tueor to defend, tuitus ſum, tueri.
Antiquum the old Verb Clueo to be called caret wants præterito the preterperfect tenſe & and Supino the ſupines.

Tertia Conjugatio
The third Conjugation.

Verba verbs tertiæ conjugationis of the third conjugation faciunt do make præterita their preterteatenſes & and ſupina their ſupines variè after a different manner.

BO.

Bibo to drink, bibi, bibitum, bibere.
Combibo to drink together, bi, tum; Sic ſo ebibo to drink up all. imbibo to drink in.

Glúbo to pull off the bark of a tree, glubi glubitum, ere.

Deglubo to pill, bi, tum, ere.

Scribo to write, ſcripſi, ſcriptum, ere.
Adſcribo to aſcribe, pſi, tum; Sic ſo deſcribo to deſcribe, & cætera and the reſt.

Núbo to cover or be wedded, nupſi, nuptum, ere.

Obnubo to hoodwink, pſi, ptum; ſic ſo innubo to be married, & and cætera the reſt.

Scabo to ſcratch, ſcabi, abſque ſupino without ſupines, ſcabere.

Lambo to lick with the tongue, bi, abſque ſupino without ſupines, ere.

Compoſita the compounds à of cubo to lye down, quæ which ſunt are hujus conjugationi

of this conjugation, adſciſcunt do take M ante before BO, quod which M tamen yet perdunt they looſe in præterito in their preterperfect tenſes & and ſupino their ſupines.

Accumbo to lie by one, cubui, itum; Sic ſo diſcumbo to ſit at meat upon a Bed after the auncient cuſtome.

Làbor to Slide; lapſus ſum, labi.

Delabor to ſlip, pſus ſum; Sic ſo dilabor to ſlid aſide & cætera and the reſt.

C O.

Dico to ſay, dixi, dictum, dicere.

Addico to vote; xi, ctum; Sic ſo edico to command, & and cætera the reſt.

Dúco to lead, duxi, ductum, ere. (bring.

Adduco to lead away, xi, ctum, ſic ſo adduco to

Ico to ſtrike, ici, ictum icere.

Vinco to conquer, vici, victum vincere.

Parco to ſpare, peperci, parcitum, & and parſi, parſum, parcere.

Camparco to huſband a thing well, comparſi, comparſum.

Creſco to grow, crevi, cretum, ere.

Accreſco to grow up, evi, eſcere.

Excreſco to grow out; evi, etum, ſic ſo concreſco to grow together, & cætera and the reſt.

Quieſco to reſt. evi, etum, eſcere.

Acquieſco to acquieſce, evi, etum, eſcere.

Sueſco to be accuſtomed, ſuevi ſuetum, eſcere.

Aſſueſco to accuſtome himſelfe; evi, etum; ſic ſo deſueſco to diſuſe himſelfe.

Siſco to determine, ſcivi, ſcitum, ſciſcere.

Adſciſco to take to him, ivi, itum; Sic ſo conſciſco to vote by common conſent, deſciſco to revolt.

Noſ-

Noſco to know, novi notum, noſcere.
Ignoſco to pardon, vi, tum, ſed but
Agnoſco to own, agnovi, agnitum; & and
Cognoſco to know, cognovi, cognitum, ere.

Paſco to feed upon, pavi paſtum, paſcere.
Depaſco to eat as Beaſts do, avi, ſtum. ere.
Compeſco to keep within the ſame paſture, ui, olim heretofore itum; Sic ſo diſpeſco to drive beaſts from their Paſtures.

Poſco to require, popoſci, poſcitum, parum uſitatum not in uſe

Depoſco to demand, depopoſci, ere; Sic ſo repoſco to ask again.

Expoſco to ask earneſtly, expopoſci, itum, ere.

Diſco to learn, didici olim formerly itum, ere.

Addiſco to learn perfectly, addidici; Sic ſo ediſco to learn by heart, & cætera and the reſt.

Gliſco to grow, caret wants præterito the preterperfect tenſe & and ſupino the ſupines.

Inchoativa inchoatives habent have eadem præterita the ſame preterperfect tenſes, ac as ptimitiva their primitives. ut as.

Caleſco to wax hot, calui, calitum, à of caleo to be hot.

Tremiſco to begin to tremble, tremui, à of tremo to tremble.

Obdormiſco to fall aſleep, ivi, ab of obdormio to ſleep ſoundly.

Aut or carent want præteritis their preterperfect tenſes; ut as, hiſco to gape, fatiſco to chinke, labaſco to fail or decay, et and cætera the reſt.

Adde

Adde joyn his to these deducta verbs derived à nominibus of nouns; ut as, repueraſco to grow a child again, diteſco to wax rich, adveſperaſcit it grows night, dieſcit it grows day et and ſimilia ſuch like.

Conquiniſco to duck the head, juxta Grammaticos veteres according to the old Grammarians facit maketh conquexi.

Apiſcor to find out, aptus ſum, apiſci.

Adipiſcor to get, adeptus ſum, adipiſci.

Indipiſcor to obtain, indeptusſum, indipiſci.

Comminiſcor to deviſe, entus ſum, iſci.

Expergiſcor to awake experrectus ſum, & and expergitus, expergiſci.

Iraſcor to be angry, iratus ſum, iraſci.

Naſcor to be born natus ſum, naſci.

Nanciſcor to get, nactus ſum, nanciſci.

Obliviſcor to forget, oblitus ſum, obliviſci.

Paciſcor to covenant, pactus ſum, paciſci.

Proficiſcor to goe, profectus ſum, iſci.

Ulciſcor to revenge, ultus ſum, ulciſci.

Reminiſcor to remember, & and.

Veſcor to Eat, carent want præteritis their preterperfectenſes.

D O.

Claudo to ſhut, clauſi, clauſum, ere.

Compoſita ejus its compounds potius rather veniunt do come à clúdo from clúdo to ſhut, quod & ipſum which word alſo it ſelf eſt is in uſu in uſe apud quoſdam authores in ſome Authors.

Excludo to ſhut out, excluſi, ſum; Sic ſo includo to include, & cætera and the reſt.

Plaudo

Plaudo to clap hands, plausi, sum, ere.
Applaudo to strike upon the ground with ones feet, Complaudo to clap hands for joy vel or -odo, si, sum.
Explaudo vel or odo to drive away with clapping si, sum, re.
Rado to shave, rasi, rasum, radere.
Abrado to shave away, si, sum, ere; Sic so corrado to scrape together, et cætera and the rest.
Vado to goe, vasi, vasum, vadere.
Evado to escape, si, sum, ere; Sic so invado to invade, et and cætera the rest.
Lædo to hurt, læsi, læsum, ere.
Allido to dash against, allisi, sum; Sic so collido to beat together et cætera and the rest.
Lúdo to play, lusi, lusum, ere.
Abludo to be unlike; Si sum, Sic so eludo to make an end of playing, & cætera and the rest.
Ròdo to gnaw, rosi, rosum, rodere.
Arrodo to gnaw, si, sum; Sic so corrodo to fret or gnaw.
Trúdo to thrust, trusi, trusum, ere.
Detrudo to thrust down, si, sum; Sic so extrudo to thrust out & cætera and the rest.
Divido to divide, divisi, divisum, ere.
Cédo to give place cessi, cessum, ere.
Abscedo to go away, ssi, sum; Sic so concedo to grant, & cætera and the rest.
Edo to eat, edi, esum, edere.
Ambedo to eat or gnaw round about, edi, esum; Sic so exedo to eat as a worm doth
Comedo to eat up, edi esum & and estum.

Cúdo

Cúdo to forg as ſmiths do, cudi, cuſum, ere.
Excudo to hammar out, di, ſum; Sic ſo incudo to coin, & cætera and the reſt.

Rudo to bray like an aſs, rudi ſine ſupino without ſupines, ere

Sido to ſit down, ſidi, ſine ſupino without ſupines, ere.

Compoſita the compounds of Sido habent have præteritum their preterfect tenſes & and ſupinum their ſupines à of ſedeo to ſit.

Aſſido to ſit down, ſedi, eſſum, ſic ſo conſido to pitch or light as a bird doth & and cætera the reſt.

Mando to chew, mandi, manſum, ere.

Scando to mount, ſcandi, ſcanſum, ere.
Aſcendo to aſcend, di, ſum; Sic ſo conſcendo to climb, & cætera and the reſt.

Prehendo vel or prendo to take hold of; di, ſum.

Apprehendo to apprehend, di, ſum; Sic ſo comprehendo to take hold of a thing.

Cando to be red hot, non eſt is not in uſu in uſe extra compoſitionem uncompounded.
Accendo to kindle, di, ſum; Sic ſo incendo to ſet fire on a thing, & cætera and the reſt.

Fendo to ſtrike, non legitur is not read extra compoſitionem uncompounded.

Defendo to defend, di, ſum; Sic ſo offendo to ſtrike upon.

Fundo to pour out, fudi, fuſum, ere.
Confundo to confound udi, ſum; Sic ſo effundo to pour out & cætera and the reſt.
Findo to cleave, fidi, fiſſum, ere.
Diffindo to cleave in ſunder, diffidi, fiſſum, ere.

Scindo

Scindo to cut, ſcidi, ſciſſum, ere.
Abſcindo to cut off, ſcidi, ſſum; Sic ſo conſcindo to cut in peices, & cætera and the reſt.

Pando to open, di, paſſum & and panſum, ere;
Diſpando to ſtretch out, di, anſum, & and aſſum; Sic ſo expando to ſpread abroad, & cætera and the reſt.

Cado to fall, cecidi, caſum, cadere.
Occido to fall on the oppoſite ſide, occidi, occaſum; ſic ſo incido to fall into, recido to fall back; cætera compoſita the reſt of the compounds carent want ſupinis their ſupines.
Cædo to beat, cecidi, cæſum, cædere.
Occido to kill, occidi, occiſum; Sic ſo incido to cut aſunder, incido to grave.

Pedo to break wind backward, pepedi, peditum, ere.

Oppedo to affront, oppedi, oppedere.

Pendo to poiſe, pependi, penſum, pendere.
Appendo to hang by appendi, ſum; Sic ſo impendo to ſpend mony, & cætera and the reſt.
Tendo to ſtretch out, tetendi. [& and olim formerly tendi] tenſum & and tentum, tendere.

Attendo to bend the mind to, attendi, ſum, tum: Sic ſo contendo to ſtretch.

Tundo to knock, olim formerly tutudi, tunſum.

Ab antiquo hoc præterito from this old preterfectenſes compoſita the compounds habent tudi have tudi in their preterperfectenſe, & tuſum and tuſum in ſupino in their ſupines.

Contundo to beat, udi, uſum, undere; Sic ſo obtundo to thump, retundo to blunt.

Verbum

Verbum Do, Das, the verb do, das, eſt is primæ of the firſt conjugation; ſed but pleraque ex compoſitis ejus the moſt of its compounds ſunt are tertiæ of the third, & and faciunt make Didi in præterito in their preterperfectenſes, & and ditum in ſupino in their ſupines.

Addo to add, addidi, additum, addere; Sic ſo.

Condo to hoard, condidi, itum, & and cætera the reſt; ſed but.

Abſcondo to hide, abſcondi, ditum, ere.

Fido to truſt to, fiſus ſum, more paſſivorum after the form of paſſives.

Confido to truſt, confiſus ſum; Sic ſo diffido to miſtruſt.

G O.

Mergo to drown, merſi, merſum, ere.

Demergo to drown, ſi, ſum; Sic ſo emergo to ſwim out, & cætera and the reſt.

Spargo to ſcatter, ſparſi, ſparſum, ere.

Aſpergo to beſprinkle, ſi, ſum; Sic ſo conſpergo to ſtrew, & cætera and the reſt.

Vergo to bow down, caret wants præterito the preterperfectenſe & and ſupino the ſupines, ere.

Devergo to bend downward, devergere.

Figo to fix, xi, xum, & and quandoque ſometimes fictum

Affigo to faſten, xi, xum; ſic ſo configo to ſtick or thruſt into a thing, & cætera and the reſt.

Frigo to fry, xi, xum, & and frictum.

Rego to rule, rexi, rectum, ere

Arrigo to lift up, rexi, ctum; Sic ſo dirigo to direct

direct & cætera and the reſt.

Surgo to ariſe, ſurrexi, ſurrectum, ere.

Aſſurgo to riſe up, aſſurrexi, ctum; Sic ſo conſurgo to riſe up.

Pergo to go on, perrexi, rectum, ere.

Sugo to ſuck, ſuxi, ſuctum, ſugere.

Fligo to daſh againſt the ground, non eſt is not in uſu in uſe.

Affligo to afflict, xi, xum; Sic ſo confligo to encounter, & and cætera the reſt.

Tego to cover, texi, tectum, tegere.

Detego to detect, xi, ctum, Sic ſo contego to cover over, & and cætera the reſt.

Stringo to ſtrain, nxi, ictum, ere

Adſtringo to tye, xi, ctum; Sic ſo conſtringo to bind faſt, et cætera and the reſt.

Fingo to make, finxi, fictum, fingere.

Affingo to feign, xi, ctum; Sic ſo confingo to form, et cætera and the reſt

Mingo to make water, eſt is obſoletum grown out of uſe, pro quo inſtead of which dicitur is ſaid

Mejo to urine, minxi, mictum, ere.

Ago to act, egi, actum, agere.

Perago to finiſh, peregi, peractum, ere.

Cogo to gather, coegi, coactum, cogere.

Dego to lead or paſs, degi, abſque ſupino without ſupines; degere ſic ſo.

Prodigo to laviſh, egi, ere, & and ſatago to be buſie about a thing, egi, re.

Abigo to drive away, egi, actum; ſic ſo adigo to drive, et cætera and the reſt.

Ambigo to go about, caret wants præterito the preterperfectenſe et and ſupino the ſupine, ere.

Frango

Frango to break, fregi, fractum, frangere.
Confringo to bruise, egi, actum; sic so affringo to dash against, effringo to break up.
Lego to gather, legi, lectum, legere.
Allego to chuse one into a place, egi, ctum; sic so prælego to read to one as a master doth to his Scholars, relego to read over again.
Colligo to collect, egi, ectum; sic so deligo to chuse, eligo to elect, seligo to chuse out. At but
Diligo to love, dilexi, dilectum, ere.
Negligo to neglect, neglexi, neglectum, ere.
Intelligo to understand, intellexi, ectum, ere.
Tango to touch, tetigi, tactum, tangere.
Attingo to touch lightly, attigi, attactum; sic so contingo to touch, pertingo to reach along.
Pago to indent, antiquum the old verb pepegi, pactum.
Pango to drive in, panxi, (olim formerly pegi) pactum.
Circumpango to plant round about, panxi, pactum; sic so depango to plant, repango to fasten.
Compingo to put together, compegi, compactum; sic so impingo to hit, suppingo to sow fast under.
Plango to beat, xi, planctum, ere.
Ango to strangle, anxi, & and
Clango to sound a Trumpet, clanxi, sine supinis without supines.
Cingo to gird, xi, cinctum, ere.
Accingo to gird, xi, nctum; sic so præcingo to gird about.
Tingo to dy or stain, tinxi, tinctum ere.

Intingo to dip in, xi, nctum, ere.

Lingo to lick with the tongue, xi, nctum, ere.

Pollingo to imbalm, xi, nctum, ere.

Unguo vel or ungo to ſmear, unxi, (olim formerly ungui) unctum, ere.

Exungo to anoint, xi, nctum, ere.

Inungo to anoint, xi, nctum; ſic ſo perungo to anoint all over.

Jungo to joyn, xi, nctum, ere.

Adjungo to joyn, xi, nctum; ſic ſo diſjungo to diſjoyn, & cætera and the reſt.

Mungo to wipe the Noſe, xi, nctum, parum uſitatum not in uſe.

Emungo to ſnuff a candle, xi, unctum, ere.

Stinguo to put out light, exolevit is grown out of uſe.

Diſtinguo to diſtinguiſh, xi, nctum; ſic ſo extinguo to put out any thing that burns, præſtinguo to darken, reſtinguo to quench.

Ningo to Snow, xi, ſine ſupino without ſupines, ere.

Pungo to prick, xi, parum uſitatum not in uſe extra compoſitionem uncompounded, pupugi, punctum, ere.

Repungo to prick again, repupugi, & and repunxi, repunctum.

Compungo to prick, nxi, nctum; ſic ſo diſpungo to blot out, expungo to croſs out.

Fungor to diſcharge a duty, functus ſum, fungi

Defungor to be rid of a buſineſs defunctus ſum, defungi.

Ringo to grin like a dog, caret wants præterito the preterperfecttenſe, ringi.

HO

H O.

Veho to carry, xi, ctum, ere.
Adveho to carry in a Ship, advexi, ctum; Sic so conveho to convey by Ship, cart, or beast.
Traho to drag, xi, ctum, ere.
Abstraho to withdraw, xi, ctum, sic so contraho to draw together, & and cætera the rest.

L O.

Colo to worship, colui, cultum, colere.
Incolo to inhabit, ui, ultum, sic so accolo to dwell hard by & cætera and the rest.
Consulo to counsel, ui, consultum, ere.
Occulo to cover all over, ui, occultum, ere.
Molo to grind, molui, molitum, molere.
Emolo to grind throughly, emolui, emolitum, ere.
Alo to nourish, alui, alitum & and altum, minùs usitatum less useful.
Volo to be willing, volui, velle.
Nolo to be unwilling, nolui, nolle.
Malo to be more willing, malui, malle.
Cello to beat or strike, fecit made olim formerly cellui, celsum. Sed but exolevit it is grown out of use, tamen yet sequentia the following verbs composita [sunt] are compounds inde thereof.
Antecello to excel, antecellui, sine supino without supines, ere.
Excello to surmount, excellui, excelsum, ere.
Præcello, to surpass, præcellui, præcelsum, ere.
Percello to strike through, perculi, perculsum, eer.

Recello to thruſt back, ſine præterito & ſupino without preterperfect tenſe and ſupines. Livius & Apulejus habent uſed by Livie and App.

Fallo to deceive, fefelli, falſum, fallere.

Refello to diſprove, refelli, ſine ſupino without ſupines, ere.

Pello to drive out pepuli, pulſum, pellere.

Appello to arrive, appuli, appulſum; ſic ſo expello to expel, & and cætera the reſt.

Vello to pull, velli magis uſitatum more uſeful, vulſi, vulſum, vellere.

Avello to pull away by force, avelli, avulſum; ſic ſo divello to pull aſunder, evello to pull up; ſed but revello to pull up facit maketh etiam alſo revulſi.

Sallo to ſalt, ſalli, ſalſum, ſallere.

Tollo to lift up, ſuſtuli, ſublatum, à of ſuſtollo to lift up; ſic ſo Extollo to lift up, extuli; elatum. Tamen yet attollo to advance caret wants præterito & ſupino the preterperfecttenſe and ſupines.

M O.

Cómo to kemb, comſi, comtum, comere.

Prómo to draw any liquor, promſi, promtum, ere.

Depromo to fetch out, ſi, tum, ſic ſo expromo to draw out.

Súmo to take, ſumſi, ſumtum, ere.

Aſſumo to take up, ſi, tum; ſic ſo conſumo to ſpend & cætera and the reſt.

Démo to take away, demſi, demtum, ere.

Emo to buy, emi, emtum emere.

Adimo to take away, ademi, ademtum, ſic

Dirim

Dirimo to break off, & cætera and the rest.
Fremo to roar like the Sea, fremui, fremitum,
Infremo to murmur, ui, itum, ere. (ere.
Gemo to groan, gemui, gemitum, ere.
Ingemo to lament, ingemui, ingemitum, ere.
Tremo to tremble, tremui, sine supino without supines, ere.
Premo to press, pressi, pressum, ere.
Comprimo to press together, essi, ssum; Sic so
Deprimo to keep down, & cætera and the rest.

N O.

Sperno to disdain, sprevi, spretum, ere.
Desperno to slight much, evi, etum, ere.
Sterno to throw down, stravi, stratum, ere.
Prosterno to overthrow, avi, atum; Sic so consterno to strew all over, & and cætera the rest.
Sino to suffer, sivi, situm, sinere.
Desino to leave off, desivi, & and per syncopen by a sincope desii, itum.
Lino to anoint, livi, vel or levi, litum.
Allino to besmear, allini, allivi, allevi, allitum, allinere; Sic so relino to open that which is stopped, & cætera and the rest.
Cerno to sift, crevi, cretum, cernere.
Decerno to determine, evi, etum; Sic so secerno to separate one from another, discerno to put a difference.
Temno to set at nought, temsi, temtum, temnere.
Contemno to despise, contemsi, tum, ere.
Gigno to beget, genui, genitum, gignere.
Progigno to get or bring forth a child, enui, itum, ere.

Pono to put, posui, positum, ponere.
Compono to compose, ui, itum, Sic so appono to put to, & cætera and the rest.
Cano to Sing, cecini, cantum, canere.
Occino to Sing to or against another, occinui, occentum; Sic so concino to sing consort, & cætera and the rest.

P O.

Carpo to crop, carpsi, carptum, carpere.
Decerpo to pluck off, psi, ptum, ere; Sic so discerpo to pluck in pieces, excerpo to pluck out.
Serpo to creep, serpsi, serptum ere.
Inserpo to creep in, inserpsi, inserptum, ere.
Répo to creep, repsi, reptum, repere.
Obrepo to creep upon one unawares, obrepsi, obreptum, ere; Sic so inrepo to creep in by stealth, subrepo to creep in by little and little
Clepo to pilfer, clepsi, (olim heretofore clepi) clepere.
Scalpo to scratch, scalpsi, scalptum, ere.
Excalpo to carve, excalpsi, ptum, ere.
Sculpo to carve in stone or grave in metall, sculpsi, sculptum, ere.
Exsculpo to carve Images, psi, ptum; Sic so insculpo to ingrave.
Rumpo to break off, ruptum, rumpere.
Abrumpo to break off, upi, ptum; Sic so corrumpo to corrupt, & cætera and the rest.
Strepo to make a noise, strepui, strepitum, ere.
Obstrepo to cry on one, obstrepui, obstrepitum, ere; Sic so constrepo to make a great noise, perstrepo to make a great clutter.

QUO.

QUO.

Coquo to seeth, coxi, coctum, coquere,
Concoquo to digest, xi, ctum, ere; Sic so decoquo to seeth very much, excoquo to boil away,
Linquo to leave, liqui, linquere.
Relinquo to forsake, reliqui, relictum, ere; Sic so delinquo to omitt that he should do, derelinquo to forsake utterly.
Loquor to speak, locutus sum, loqui.
Alloquor to speak to one, allocutus sum; Sic so colloquor to talk together, & and cætera the rest.
Sequor to follow, secutus sum, sequi.
Assequor to overtake, utus sum; Sic so consequor to ensue, & and cætera the rest.
Liquor to melt caret wants præterito the preterperfecttense.

R O.

Tero to rub or break, trivi, tritum, terere.
Attero to rub upon, attrivi, itum; Sic so contero to break small, & cætera and the rest.
Quæro to ask or seeke, quæsivi, quæsitum, ere.
Acquiro to get, acquisivi, acquisitum, ere; Sic so conquiro to seek about, & cætera and the rest.
Sero to sow, sevi, satum, serere,
Assero to plant near to, assevi, assitum; sic so consero to sow or get, insero to implant, & and reliqua the rest, quæ which habent have significationem the signification seminandi of sowing, verò but quæ those compounds of se-

ro which obtinent have aliam the other signification, nempe that is ordinandi of setting in order, faciunt ui & ertum make their preterperfect tenses in ui and supines in ertum; ut as

Assero to affirme, asserui, assertum; sic so consero to intermingle, desero to leave alone, insero to put in, & cætera and the rest.

Gero to bear or carry, gessi, gestum, gerere.

Aggero to lay on a heap, ssi, stum; Sic so congero to heap up, & cætera and the rest.

Verro to brush or sweep, verri, versum, ere.

Uro to burn any thing. Ussi, ustum, urere.

Aduro to parch, adussi, adustum; sic so comburo to burne & and cætera the rest.

Curro to run, cucurri, cursum, ere.

Decurro to run downe, decucurri & and decurri, decursum; sic so excurro to run or sally out, præcurro to run before, procurro to run forth, accurro to run to.

Alia the other compounds nunquam never aut or rarò seldome geminant do double, ut as,

Occurro to meet with, occurri, occursum; sic so discurro to run hither and thither, incurro to run in, recurro to run back, succurro to aid, transcurro to run over, circumcurro to run about or ramble, concurro to run together.

Fero to bear tuli, latum, ferre.

Affero vel or adfero to bring, attuli, allatum; sic so aufero to take away; & and cætera the rest. Sed but suffero pro for patior to suffer caret wants præterito the preterperfect tense & and supino the supines.

Furo

Furo to be mad, caret wanteth præterito the preterperfect tense & and supino the supines.

Queror to complain, questus sum, queri.

Conqueror to complain of, conquestus sum, conqueri.

S O.

Arcesso to call, arcessivi vel or arcessii, arcessitum.

Lacesso to provoke, lacessivi, lacessii vel or lacessi, lacessitum; Sic so facesso to go about to do, capesso to take, sed but

Incesso to approach, incessi, sine supino without supines, ere.

Viso to visit, visi, visere.

Inviso to go to visit, invisi; Sic so reviso to return to see.

Pinso to grind, pinsi & and pinsui, pinsitum & and pinsum & and pistum.

Depso to knead, depsui (olim formerly depsi [inquit] Varro saith Varro) ere.

Condepso to mingle, ui, ere; Sic so perdepso to ly with a Woman,

Catullus [ait] saith Catullus.

T O.

Flecto to bend, flexi, flexum. flectere.

Deflecto to bow down, xi, xum; Sic so inflecto to bow, & cætera and the rest.

Necto to knit, nexi, & and nexui, nexum.

Connecto to knit together, connexi, connexui xum; Sic so annecto to tye unto, innecto to tye about.

Pecto to kemb hair, pexi, minus usitatum less usu-

uſuall; pexui, xum.

Depexo to kemb often, xui, xum.

Plecto to plait, plexi minus uſitatum leſs uſual, plexui, plexum.

Implecto to wrap in, implexi, ui, xum.

Meto to reap; meſſui, meſſum, metere.

Demeto to mow, demeſſui, demeſſum, ere.

Peto to intreat petivi, petitum, petere.

Appeto to deſire earneſtly, tivi, itum; Sic ſo repeto to aſk again, & cætera and the reſt.

Mitto to ſend miſi, miſſum, mittere.

Admitto to let in, ſi, ſum; Sic ſo committo to joyn together & and cætera the reſt.

Verto to turne, verti, verſum, vertere.

Adverto to turne unto, ti, ſum; Sic ſo converto to convert, & and cætera the reſt.

Sterto to ſnort, ſtertui ſine ſupino without ſupines, ere.

Devertor to take up his lodging & and deverto the ſame tantùm only diverti; Sic ſo prævertor & and præverto to outgo præverti,

Revertor to return, reverti, ab antiquo from the old verb reverto to come back.

Deſterto to ſnort, deſtertui, deſtertere.

Siſto to make to ſtand, ſtiti, ſtatum.

Reſiſto to withſtand, reſtiti; Sic ſo aſſiſto to aſſiſt, & and cætera the reſt.

Amplector to embrace amplexus ſum, amplecti.

Complector to compriſe, complexus ſum, complecti.

Nitor to endavour, niſus & and nixus ſum, niti.

Adnitor to lean to adniſus vel or adnixus ſum; ſic ſo enitor to endeavour earneſtly, innitor to lean upon.

Utor

Utor to use usus sum, uti
Abutor to abuse abusus sum, abuti.

V O.

Solvo to loose, solvi, solutum, solvere.
Absolvo to acquit, vi, utum; sic so persolvo to pay throughly, & and cætera the rest.
Volvo to roll, volvi, volutum, volvere.
Advolvo to roll unto, vi, utum; sic so convolvo to wind about, & cætera and the rest.
Vivo to live, vixi, victum, vivere.
Convivo to live together, convixi, ctum; sic so revivo to revive.
Calvor to be disappointed, antiquum the old verb absque præterito without a preterperfect tense.

X O.

Texo to weave texui, textum, ere.
Attexo to knitt unto, ui, xtum; sic so contexo to weave together, & cætera and the rest.
Nexo to knit, is, nexui, nexum, vel or nexo, as, frequentivum a frequentative à of necto to knit.

A vowel before O.

Facio to make, feci, factum, facere.
Arefacio to make dry, arefeci, arefactum; sic so benefacio to do well & and reliqua the rest composita compounded cum nomine with a noun vel or adverbio an Adverb: cætera the rest mutant chang A in I a into i; ut as,
Afficio to affect, affeci, affectum; sic so conficio to dispatch, & and cætera the rest. Sed but officio to hurt caret wants supino the supines.

Jacio

Jacio to caſt, jeci, jactum, ere.

Abjicio to caſt away, eci, ectum; Sic ſo adjicio to add & cætera and the reſt.

Specio to ſee, non eſt is not in uſu in uſe præterquam except in compoſitis when it is compounded.

Adſpicio to behold, adſpexi, adſpectum; Sic ſo inſpicio to look upon, & and cætera the reſt.

Lacio to bring into a ſnare, exolevit is grown out of uſe.

Alliceo to allure, allexi, allectum; Sic ſo illiceo to entice, pelliceo to deceive with fair words, at but eliceo to draw out, elicui, citum.

Fodio to dig, fodi, foſſum, ere.

Confodio to dig through, di, ſſum; Sic ſo effodio to dig out, & and cætera the reſt

Fugio to flee or run away, fugi, fugitum, ere.

Defugio to ſhun, gi, itum; Sic ſo diffugio to fly hither, and thither & and, cætera the reſt.

Capio to take, cepi, captum, ere.

Satiſcapio to take ſufficient ſuretie, ſatiſcepi, ſatiſceptum.

Accipio to receive, accepi, acceptum; ſic ſo incipio to begin, et and cætera the reſt.

Rapio to pull, rapui, raptum, ere.

Abripio to take away by force, ui, eptum; Sic ſo corripio to rebuke, & cætera and the reſt.

Cupio to covet, cupivi, cupitum, ere.

Sapio to ſavour, ſapivi vel or ſapii, & and uſitatius more commonly, ſapui, ſine ſupino without ſupines, ſapere.

Deſipio to dote, pivi, pui; ſic ſo reſipio to ſavour off; & and cætera the reſt.

Pario

Pario to bring forth young, peperi, partum, pro for paritum, unde from which supine comes pariturus apud Ciceronem in Cicero. Composita ejus its compounds sunt are quartæ of the fourth conjugation.

Quatio to shake, olim formerly quassi, quassum, ere.

Concutio to shake, concussi, concussum; Sic so discutio to shake down, & cætera and the rest.

Induo to put on a garment, indui, indutum, ere.

Statuo to set or place, statui, statutum, ere.

Constituo to appoint, ui, tum; sic so instituo to institute, & and cætera the rest.

Acuo to sharpen, acui, acutum, ere.

Exacuo to whet, exacui, utum, ere.

Minuo to minish, minui, minutum, ere.

Diminuo to diminish, diminui, tum, ere.

Suo to sew, sui, sutum, suere.

Assuo to sew unto, ui, utum; sic so consuo to stitch up, & and cætera the rest.

Imbuo to anoint, imbui, utum, ere.

Arguo to reason, argui, argutum, ere.

Redarguo to confute, ui, tum, ere.

Tribuo to give, tribui, butum, ere.

Attribuo to attribute, ui, tum; sic so contribuo to allow, & and distribuo to divide.

Abluo to wash of, ui, utum; sic so diluo to wash, & and cætera the rest composita compounded à of lavo aut or antiquo the old verb luo to wash.

Fluo to flow, fluxi, fluxum, fluere.

Affluo to flow upon, xi, xum: sic so confluo to flow together, et and cætera the rest.

Pluo

Pluo to rain, plui, pluere.

Ruo to fall, rui, ruitum, ruere.

Corruo to fall together, corrui, corrutum; ſic ſo diruo to break down, et and cætera the reſt.

Struo to ſet in array, ſtruxi, ſtructum, ere.

Aſtruo to build near to, uxi. ctum, ſic ſo conſtruo to heap up, et and cætera the reſt.

Metuo to fear, tui, (olim formerly metutum Lucretius [ait] ſaith Lucretius) metuere.

Præmetuo to fear before hand. ui, ere.

Luo to waſh, pay for, or ſuffer puniſhment, lui, luere.

Congruo to accord, congrui, ere.

Ingruo to invade, ingrui, ingruere.

Reſpuo to refuſe, reſpui, reſpuere.

Expuo to ſpit out, ui, ere; ſic ſo inſpuo to ſpit upon.

Nuo to nod with the head, non eſt is not in uſu in uſe.

Abnuo to becken away from one, nui, ere; ſic ſo annuo to becken to one, et cætera and the reſt.

Fruor to enjoy, fruitus vel or fructus ſum, frui.

Perfruor to enjoy throughly, perfruitus ſum, perfrui.

Morior to die, mortuus ſum, mori.

Emorior to die; Sic ſe immorior to die, in at or upon a thing, commorior to die with one another

Orior to ariſe, ortus ſum, oriri.

Adorior to ſet upon, adortus ſum; ſic ſo exorior to riſe as the Sun doth, et and cætera the reſt.

Patior

Patior to ſuffer, paſſus ſum, pati.
Perpetior to endure, perpeſſus ſum, perpeti.
Gradior to go oꝛ walk, greſſus ſum, gradi.
Aggredior to go unto, aggreſſus ſum; Sic ſo congredior to meet, & and cætera the reſt.

Quarta Conjugatio
The forth Conjugation.

Verba verbs quartæ conjugationis of the fourth Conjugation habent have in præterito in their preterperfect tenſes [ivi] in ſupino in their ſupines [itum;] ut as,
Audio to hear, audivi, auditum, ire.
Exaudio to hear perfectly, ivi, itum; Sic ſo inaudio to hear by repoꝛt.
Excipiuntur theſe are Excepted.
Vincio to bind, vinxi, vinctum, ire.
Devincio to bind faſt, xi, ctum; Sic ſo revincio to bind back.
Sancio to eſtabliſh, ſanxi, ſanctum, & and ſancitum, olim formerly ſancivi vel oꝛ ſancii, ſancire.
Farcio to ſtuff, farſi, fartum, ire.
Infarcio to ſtuff, infarſi, infartum, ire.
Confarcio to ſtuff, conferſi, confertum; Sic ſo differcio to ſtuff, refercio to cram.
Sarcio to botch, ſarſi, ſartum ire.
Reſarcio to patch, reſarſi, reſartum, ire.
Fulcio to ſupport, fulſi, fultum, ire.
Suffulcio to hold up, ſuffulſi, ſuffultum, ire.
Raucio to be hoarſe, rauſi rauſum, ire.

Irraucio

Irraucio to be hoarse, irrausi, irrausum, ire.

Sepio to inclose, sepsi, septum, ire.

Consepio to hedg in, psi, tum; Sic so circumsepio to inclose, dissepio to break down a hedg.

Salio to leap, salii & and salui, saltum ire.

Exilio to leap out, exilii, & and exilui, exultum; sic so desilio to leap down, et cætera and the rest.

Singultio to sob, ivi, tum, ire.

Sepelio to bury, sepelivi, sepultum, ire.

Ferio to strike, absque præterito et supino without preterperfect tense and supines.

Haurio to draw, hausi, haustum, ire.

Exhaurio to draw out, exhausi, stum, ire.

Amicio to cover, amicui, et and amixi; amictum.

Pario to bring forth, est is tertiæ of the third conjugation; sed but composita ejus its compounds sunt are quartæ of the fourth, et and mutant do change A in E a into e; ut as.

Aperio to open, aperui, apertum, ire.

Operio to cover, operui, opertum, ire.

Comperio to find out, comperi, compertum, ire.

Reperio to find out, reperi, repertum, ire.

Sentio to thinke, sensi, sensum, ire.

Assentio to agree to, si, sum; sic so consentio to consent, et and cætera the rest.

Veneo to be sold, venii, sine supino without supines, venire.

Venio to come, veni, ventum, ire.

Advenio to come to, adveni, adventum; sic so convenio to come together, et and cætera the rest.

Gestio

Gestio to skip for joy, gestivi, sine supino without supines, ire.

Ineptio to trifle, ineptivi, ire.

Cæcutio to see but a little, or be blind, cæcutivi, ire.

Cœnaturio to have an appetite to supper, cœnaturire.

Sic so dormiturio to be drowsie, & and alia other verbs dicta called meditativa meditatives, præter beside parturio to be in labour, nupturio to have an earnest desire to marry, esurio to hunger, quæ which verbs habent have præteritum their preterperfect-tenses, sed but carent supino want their supines.

Experior to attempt, expertus sum, iri.

Comperior to know assuredly, sine præterito without preterperfectense, iri.

Assentior to agree, assensus sum, iri.

Opperior to stay for, oppertus sum, iri.

Métior to measure, mensus sum, metiri.

Dimetior to measure, dimensus sum; Sic so emetior to measure out.

Ordior, to begin, orsus sum, ordiri.

Exordior to begin, exorsus sum, exordiri.

Observationes remarks de quatuor conjugationibus on the four conjugations verborum of verbs.

Quædam verba some verbs, quorum vox whose Theme planè eadem est is the very same, pro diversâ significatione according to their different significations sunt are vel either primæ conjugationis of the first conjugation, vel or tertiæ of the third, ut, as,

Aggero. 1. to heap together 3. to carry unto. Sic so
Appello. 1. to call. 3. to arrive.
Compello. 1. to speak to. 3. to force.
Colligo. 1. to ty together. 3. to gather together.
Deligo. 1. to bind. 3. to chuse.
Effero. 1. to make wild. 3. to carry forth.
Fundo. 1. to establish. 3. to pour out.
Mando. 1. to command. 3. to eat.
Nicto. 1. to wink often. 3. to open as a hound doth.
Obsero. 1. to lock. 3. to plant.
Volo. to fly. 3. to be willing.
Pando. 1. to crouch 3. to open.
Consterno. 1. to trouble sore 3. to strew.

Quædam some verbs præterea besides deffe-
runt do differ quantitate in quantity, ut as
Dico. 1. to dedicate, & and. 3. dico to speak.

Sic so composita the compounds
Abdico. 1. to forsake & and 3. abdico to Refuse.
Indico. 1. to disclose, & and. 3. indico to appoint.
Prædico. 1. to publish, & and. 3. prædico to foretell.

Similiter in like manner.
Lego. 1. to send embassadour & and 3. lego to read.

Item also composita the compounds.
Allego. 1. to alledge, & and. 3. allego to chuse. (Sic so
Relego. 1. to banish & and 3. relego to read over again;
Educo. 1. to bring up & and 3. Educo to lead forth.

His to these adde add.
Colo. 1. to train. 3. colo to worship. (ward.
Pedo. 1. to prop. 3. pedo to break wind back-

Quædam verba some verbs licèt tho ejusdem
significationis of the same signification va-
riant conjugationem are of severall conju-
gations, ut as, * Cieo,

* Cieo, es, & and	Cio, is ire to move.
† Denso, as, & and	Denseo, es, to thicken
Excelleo, es, & and	† Excello, is, to excell.
† Ferveo, es, & and	Fervo, is, to be hot.
† Fodio, is, ere, & and	Fodio, is, ire. to digg
† Fulgeo, es, ere, & and	Fulgo, is, ere, to shine.
† Lavo, as, & and	Lavo, is, to wash.
† Lino, is, ere, & and	Linio, is, ire, to anoint.
Nexo, as & and	Nexo, is, to knit.
† Oleo, es, & and	Olo, olis, to smell, antiquum the old verb.
† Sallo, is, ere. & and	Sallio, is, ire, to salt.
† Strideo, es, ere, & and	Strido, is, ere, to crash.
Tergeo, es, & and	Tergo, is, to wipe. (verb.
† Morior, eris, & and	Morior, iris, to die antiquum the old
Orior, eris, & and	Orior, iris, to rise. (session.
Potior, eris, & and	Potior, iris, to have in pos-
† Sono, as, & and	Sono, is, to sound antiquū the old verb.
† Tueor, eris, & and	Tuor, eris, to behold.

Sic so Composita the Compounds, intueor, intuor, to look upon, contueor to behold, obtueor to behold stedfastly & and cætera the rest.

Notandum you must observe ea that those verbs, quæ which habent have stellas stars præfixas sibi set before them esse are usitatiora more in use aliis than the others respondentibus sibi answering them ex alterâ parte on the other hand.

Notetur etiam let it be further observed, Orior & potior that these two verbs Orior and Potior in infinitivo in the Infinitive mood semper esse always are quartæ of the fourth conjugation: vero but Orior that this verb Ori-

or in Indicativo in the Indicative mood nunc at this time ſemper eſſe always is tertiæ of the third; Autem but Potior that this verb potior inveniri is found Apud Poetas in Poets in utraque conjugatione in both conjugations, ita ſo ut that Potitur in tertiâ of the third ſit be uſitatius more uſual iis to them.

Interdum ſometimes verba diverſa ſeverall verbs habent have idem præteritum the ſame preterperfectenſe, ut as, compoſita the compounds à of ſto to ſtand & and ſiſto to make to ſtand.

Conſto to ſtand firm e inſtiti. Conſiſto to ſtand faſt, conſtiti.
Exſto to ſtand out, exſtiti. Exiſto to be, exſtiti.
Inſto to be urgent with one inſtiti. Inſiſto to ſtand upon (inſtiti.
Acuo be ſharp, acui. Acuo to ſharpen, acui.
Creſco to growe, crevi. Cerno to ſift flour, crevi.
Frigeo to be cold frixi. Frigo to fry, Frixi.
Luceo to ſhine luxi. Lugeo to mourn luxi.
Mulceo to appeaſe mulſi. Mulgeo to milk, mulſi.
Paveo to bring fear, pavi. Paſco to feed upon pavi.
Pendeo to hang, pependi, Pendo to weigh, pependi.
Fulgeo to ſhine, fulſi. Fulcio to prop fulſi.

Similiter in like manner verba diverſa ſeverall verbs interdum ſomtimes conveniunt ſupino have the ſame ſupines, ut as,

Creſco to growe, cretum. Cerno to bolt flour cretũ.
Maneo to tarry, manſum. Mando to eat, is, manſum
Pando to open, paſſum. Patior to ſuffer, paſſum.
Succenſeo to be angry with ſuccenſi. Succendo to enflame
Teneo to hold, tentum. Tendo to ſtretch, tentum. (ſuccenſũ.
Vinco to bind victum. Vivo to live victum.

THE END.